

DECAMERIUM **nanum**, comb. nov. *Gaylussaccia frondosa* var. *nana* Gray Syn. Fl. N. A. Ed. 2, 2: pt. 1, 396. 1886. *Gaylussaccia nana* Small in Bul. Tor. Cl. 24: 443. 1897.

DECAMERIUM **tomentosum**, comb. nov. *Vaccinium tomentosum* Pursh in Gray's Syn. Fl. 2: pt. 1: 19. 1878 (as synonym). *Gaylussaccia frondosa* var. *tomentosa* Gray Syn. Fl. N. A. 2: pt. 1: 19. 1878.

DECAMERIUM **ursinum**, comb. nov. *Vaccinium ursinum* M. A. Curtis in Am. J. Sci. 44: 82. 1843. *Gaylussaccia ursina* T. & Gr. in Gray in Mem. Am. Acad. (II), 3: 49. 1846.

DECAMERIUM **hirtellum** (Ait.) Nutt. This plant is commonly considered as being deciduous but in all spring collections made in west Florida the old leaves persist until the new ones are developed. The drupe, seeming undescribed, is black, 5-9 mm. thick and glandular-hispid. The species is variable. The most distinct form is

D. hirtellum var. **griseum**, var. nov. Folia molliter pubescentia et plerumque obovata.

Leaves prevailingly obovate, sometimes oblong, 3-4 cm. long, both faces as well as the twigs, rachis and pedicels soft-pubescent with short grayish hairs but calyx glandular-hispid as in the type. 5-7 dm. high—Titi swamps with slash pine, the southwestern part of Okaloosa County, FLORIDA. TYPE: *W. W. A.* Apl. 19, 1923.

In the grassy pine barrens in the same portion of this county there is a dwarf form (forma **minimum**, n. f.) of the same species about 1 dm. high sparingly hispid, or even glabrate except for the calyx which is as in the type. TYPE: *W. W. A.* Apl. 19, 1923.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*KALMIA LATIFOLIA*) AT CHERRYFIELD, MAINE.—On another occasion¹ the writer has called attention to a little-known report of the occurrence of *Kalmia latifolia* at Cherryfield, Maine.

This report was published about eighty-seven years ago by Aaron Young, Jr.,² and a specimen of the plant from Dr. Young exists in the Parker Cleaveland collection in Bowdoin College, where, through the courtesy of Dr. Manton Copeland, it was examined some years ago by the late Dr. Dana W. Fellows and the writer.

Since finding this record and viewing the specimen in the Bowdoin collection, the writer has felt much interest in this out-lying station for a plant which is very local in the state, and he has made many inquiries concerning the place of its occurrence.

¹ 1913, Norton, RHODORA, 15, 142.

² 1843, Young, Bangor Daily Whig and Courier (spring or early summer).

It seems that half a century ago, more or less, the plant was quite abundant there, and the flowers in considerable demand for decoration. Then the place was much resorted to, at the flowering season. Through extensive picking, lumbering operations and a forest fire, it has been greatly reduced in extent, and now the place is very seldom visited. It is said that very few persons now know the location of the place, though a general knowledge exists that some "flower" of rare beauty occurs in "The Devil's Garden."

While attending the field meeting of the Josselyn Botanical Society at Beddington, in July 1930, only about twenty miles from Cherryfield, it was deemed worthwhile to make an effort to rediscover this long-forgotten station. On July 8, securing for a guide one of the few local men acquainted with the place, a party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Bean, Miss W. A. A. Fiske, Miss Sue L. Gordon, Mr. H. M. W. Haven, Miss Annie Nichols and the writer, visited the place and secured specimens to re-establish the station. The location is about three miles northeast by east from Cherryfield village, on the southern edge of a swampy tract in mixed second growth, and is much shaded by the trees. But three or four plants were in flower this year, and we found no evidence to indicate further flowering for the season.

Several small patches of the plant exist now, in a space of about a quarter of an acre, though the guide declared that the plant is again increasing.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, Portland Society of Natural History.

THE HOME OF *KERRIA JAPONICA*.—On p. 29 I published a map (MAP 3) indicating that *Kerria japonica* is indigenous only in China, and in a footnote I said: "*Kerria japonica* DC., in spite of its specific name, is endemic in China." My friend, Professor Nakai, however, writes from Tokyo: "*Kerria* is also indigenous to Japan. It has simple flowers nearly always and rarely semi-double flowers. The genuine double-flowered form which is known as TAI TAN HOA by Chinese, as YAE-YAMABUKI by Japanese, might have been imported to Japan from China, yet the history is unknown. *Kerria* grows wild among bushes on the lower slopes of mountains, on hills, and on the plains of Hondo, Shikoku and Kiusiu. Its occurrence wild in Korea is not ascertained as yet." My error arose through reliance on the statements of the great specialist on the *Rosaceae*, Focke, and of two